FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Israeli Headquarters Bombing — An IDF spokesman cited by IDF Radio announced that the building housing the Israeli security forces in Tyre was bombed early on 4 November. The bombing was similar to earlier attacks on the U.S. and French forces in that a truck packed with explosives crashed through defenses to detonate near the building, AFP reported. In an anonymous telephone call, one of the groups that claimed responsibility for the Beirut bombings, the Islamic Jihad organization, claimed responsibility for the blast, which it said was in response to arrests made by Israeli security forces in southern Lebanon and Israeli threats to continue the occupation of Lebanon if the Geneva dialogue conference decides to revoke the Israel-Lebanese agreement, the agency added. The caller said the organization was prepared to send 2,000 "suicide volunteers" into southern Lebanon, adding that it is ready to strike "anywhere in the world" and that a "big surprise" from the organization could be expected "shortly."

Israeli Air Raid — Israeli Air Force planes attacked command posts and tank and artillery positions belonging to the Fatah dissident faction and the PFLP-General Command along the Beirut-Damascus highway on 4 November, according to an IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio. The spokesman stated that the raid was in response to recent terrorist activities against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon culminating in the bombing of the Israeli headquarters in Tyre.

Jerusalem radio reported that the Tyre headquarters contained 60 soldiers and border police at the time of the blast, of whom 3 were killed, 25 wounded, and the remainder are missing. The Voice of Lebanon said the Israeli governor for the region was killed in the blast. In response to the bombing, Beirut radio stated, Israeli authorities imposed a 3-day curfew in Tyre and closed the Al-Awwali bridges. Meanwhile, according to Voice of Lebanon, Defense Minister Moshe Arens is inspecting the site of the blast.

Geneva Conference — The Geneva dialogue conference adopted a resolution calling upon the Lebanese president to "take the necessary measures" and "make the necessary international contacts" to end the Israeli occupation and ensure Lebanon's complete sovereignty and independence, conference spokesman Faruq Jabr told reporters in a statement on Beirut radio. Reacting to the resolution, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt claimed that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement "is as good as canceled" in a comment to Jerusalem radio. In earlier discussions on 3 November, the conference reached a "decision in principle" to establish a "national unity government," according to KUNA, which hinged on whether a compromise could be found on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

During discussions on 3 November former Prime Minister Rashid Karami proposed freezing the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, Beirut Radio reported, while former President Camille Sham'un responded with a proposal to form a national reconciliation government that would study the matter. After considerable discussion, during which President Amin al-Jumayyil spoke on the agreement and its current status, former President Sulayman Franjiyah proposed the compromise that Al-Jumayyil be given full authority to decide on the agreement, the radio added. The conferees ultimately decided that the Dialogue Committee should discuss the issue at an evening meeting which the conference delegates would join after the committee members had agreed on a proposal.

President al-Jumayyil; National Salvation Front Leaders Franjiyah, Karami, and Junblatt; and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri met after the full conference session to discuss the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, Beirut radio confirmed. Following this meeting Al-Jumayyil met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Saudi Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, and Phalangist leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, the radio added.

PLO Affairs

North Lebanon Fighting — Attacks on positions around Tripoli and the Nahr al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps held by supporters of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat continued throughout 3 November and resumed on 4 November after an overnight lull in the fighting, Beirut radio reported. At least 100 were killed and over 170 wounded, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

During fighting on 3 November the Al-Baddawi camp "lost its military significance" after attacking Syrian forces gained control of the refinery area and dissident Palestinians secured Turbul Mountain, where the North Lebanon Voice of Palestine transmitter is located, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. On the other hand, Voice of Lebanon reported that the two Palestinian camps are still being shelled heavily from Syrian-controlled territory, while the Syrians are using tanks and heavy weapons in fierce battles that are continuing on Turbul Mountain.

PLO information official in Tripoli Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman told KUNA that Syrian forces had shelled the Voice of Palestine radio, destroying the building housing the transmitter, but the damage was repaired and the radio resumed transmission "within a few hours." North Lebanon Voice of Palestine has not been heard since early on 3 November.

Citing PLO command communiques, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported that the attackers, composed of Syrian, Libyan, Palestinian dissident, PFLP-GC, pro-Syrian As-Sa'iqah, and Palestine Liberation Army (PLA)-Hittin forces, were being reinforced by Syrian and Libyan forces but that four detachments of Hittin forces had defected to the 'Arafat defenders. Voice of Lebanon said the Lebanese Islamic Unification Movement had also joined the pro-'Arafat forces. 'Abd ar-Rahman, in his statement to KUNA, maintained that both the DFLP and PFLP "denounced" the fighting and alleged that the As-Sa'iqah northern command and Palestine Liberation Front sided with 'Arafat.

A responsible Syrian source cited by Damascus television called allegations of Syrian involvement "regrettable" and noted that Syrian forces "are not a party to the clashes." The PFLP-DFLP joint command condemned the clashes, while a PFLP-GC spokesman in Damascus accused pro-'Arafat forces of opening fire on PFLP-GC positions, forcing the General Command to return fire, according to Radio Monte Carlo. A Fatah dissident general command statement cited by Damascus television asserted that the dissidents fired only in self-defense, and added that 'Arafat's appeals to "certain states" to end the fighting are useless as the dissidents have decided to "punish" him for his "massacres and political deviation."

Charging that his supporters had done their best to avoid clashes, 'Arafat appealed to "all friends and brothers" to intervene to stop "this new massacre" in urgent messages reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO. In an interview with Radio Monte Carlo, he called on Syrian President al-Asad to stop the fighting and, when questioned on whether he would leave Tripoli, invited the Syrians to "open the gate of Damascus" so he could "get out." However, according to KUNA, 'Arafat refused a Syrian offer of safe conduct from northern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told a press conference in Algiers, reported by Algiers radio, that "external interference" in Palestinian affairs had been "persistent" and called on "every Arab" to work to halt the attacks. Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih all telephoned 'Arafat with offers to mediate in the dispute, 'Abd ar-Rahman told KUNA.

Iran-Iraq War

Describing the latest offensive in the northern sector, Iranian military communiques broadcast by Tehran radio reported total Iranian gains around Panjwin of 16 villages and several strategic heights, including those directly to the west of Panjwin. The communiques also announced that four Iraqi aircraft were downed in the sector on 3 November while more that 1,200 Iraqis were killed or wounded. A military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio asserted that Iraqi forces have contained the Iranian offensive, adding that the Iraqis are mounting "determined counterattacks."

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President Meets With Party Delegation 3 Nov

BK031723 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A five-member delegation of the defunct Gharib Awam Party headed by Mr Tanvir Husseini met the president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in Rawalpindi today. During the meeting, the president's plan announced on 12 August was discussed. The president was assisted by the interior minister, Mr Mahmud A. Haroon, and Lieutenant General K.M. Arif.

Zia Comments on Talks With 'Defunct' Parties

BK041047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said we are midway in our talks with the leaders of defunct political parties. Talking to newsmen on his arrival in Karachi from Islamabad this afternoon, he said we are having talks with leaders of only registered parties. Some of them may belong to the parties which are not so well known but, he said, every proposal had some good points.

When asked whether he will have talks with leaders of the other group of the defunct People's Party, now that he has already had talks with the leaders of the progressive group, the president replied that he never made national affairs a matter of personal prestige, but there must be some principles governing such talks.

When asked to comment on the talks made so far, the president said there was no consensus on three (?or) four basic points. Some political parties simply insist that the coming elections should be on party basis, but others firmly believe that the elections should be on nonparty basis. He said that there was a feeling that there should be amendments in the Constitution, but it was still a moot point as to who should make these amendments and when.

The president said that there were also differences about the election schedule.

Asked to identify the foreign elements which are interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan, the president replied that everyone recognizes them and it is not necessary to identify them by name.

About the law and order situation in Sind, the president said he would discuss with the governor the situation in general and the incidents of dacoities [robberies] in particular, which are a matter of concern for him.

Delhi Cites Travel Ban on Opposition Leaders

BK040902 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] In Pakistan, the military government has imposed a travel ban on three opposition leaders of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Pakistan. They were the first to start a political dialogue with President Ziaul Haq regarding the antigovernment unrest.

The president of the party, Shah Ahmed Noorani, and the secretary general, Mr Abdus Sattar Niazi, were picked up by the police from Mandi Bahauddin town, 168 km southeast of Islamabad. Its information secretary, Mr Akbar Saqi, who is already in Lahore, has been ordered by the police not to leave the city. Mr Noorani was asked to stay out of Punjab Province and confined to his home town, Karachi, for 3 months. Mr Niazi has been confined to Lahore.

Sind Governor Says Situation 'Quite Normal'

GF032030 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Sukkur, Oct. 26 [APP] The Sind governor, Lt. Gen. S.M. Abbasi, said today the situation in the province was quite normal.

Addressing the newly-elected councillors, notables and ulema of the area at Ghotki about 45 miles from here the governor said the process of life in every field was proceeding normally now. Farmers, he said, were working as usual and the wheels of factories running normally.

Gen. Abbasi told the audience that local bodies elections in the country, including Sind had been completed. Similar elections were about to be completed in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, he added.

The governor regretted that some political parties had tried to obstruct the holding of local bodies polls, but he was happy to state that with the blessing of Almighty God, the process of election had been completed in the province despite obstruction by those elements.

The governor appealed to the people to work unitedly for the strength, solidarity and preservation of the ideological frontiers of the country.

He at the same time cautioned the people to be on guard against the handful of subversive elements who were out to harm [what] the country achieved after great sacrifices.

Gen. Abbasi said the institution of local bodies did not harm anybody. Rather, it works for the betterment of the people and for the development of the respective areas of the people. The local bodies, he said, had quickened the pace of progress in every field.

The governor said the areas which had no road, no dispensary and no schools previously have now roads, dispensaries, schools and handpump. The development which the countryside had seen now with the coming into being of the local bodies institution had not been made in the previous years. As such he could not understand why the election to the local bodies should have been obstructed, he observed.

The governor said with the completion of the local bodies elections, the first phase of the programme announced by the present government for transferring power to the elected civilian people had also been completed. The president had already started talks

with the political parties, after which the next phases of the programme i.e. holding of elections to provincial and national assemblies and the senate, would be undertaken, he added.

The governor asked as to why any obstacle should be put in the way of elections, when we have clearly indicated to transfer power to a civilian elected government. He observed such obstruction was not in the interest of the country.

He appealed to the people to remain on guard against those who were indulging in such acts and to cooperate with the government in its programme which it is undertaking for elections, pointing out that in it lay their welfare.

The Sind governor declared that despite the subversive activities of a handful of people "we will continue to work on our programme."

During the question-answer interval, several speakers from among the audience assured the governor of full cooperation and support of the people of the area in implementing the governments programme and for working for strength and solidarity of the country.

MASHRIQ Views Effects of Iran-Iraq War

GF031002 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 27 Oct 83 P 3

[Editorial: "Superpowers Want Iran-Iraq War To Continue]

[Text] Iran claims that it has taken possession of the Iraqi town of Panjwin, which is located 18 miles from the Kirkuk oil field. If the Iranian army conquers Kirkuk, it will be a big victory and it will give an immense blow to the Iraqi economy because the oil pipeline extends to Turkey from Kirkuk. Iraq earns its foreign exchange through this pipeline, which pumps 650,000 barrels of oil daily for export. This income is used toward the war effort. The pipeline which stretched toward Syria was closed by Syria last April. This line used to carry about 100,000 barrels daily.

Iraq has taken two big steps: First, it has bought five Super Etendard aircraft from France, with which it could destroy the Iranian oil installations at Khark Island. Second, it has mined the waters of Bandar-e Khomeyni to prevent any foreign oil tanker from reaching the port.

Both parties are unwilling to come to an understanding and both are determined to destroy each other. Both parties are spending about 13 billion rupees daily on the war. Iran being a larger country with big resources can bear the war burden for a longer period. Iraq has limited resources but the countries of the Gulf are giving it sufficient financial aid. Therefore, the question of defeat does not arise for Iraq at all.

Outwardly, both superpowers are neutral, but arms manufactured in both countries are being sold to Iran through various means and it is in the interest of both superpowers that the war should continue because neither the Soviet Union nor the United States of America like the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Besides, the United States thinks Ba'thist socialism in Iraq would prove dangerous to the Arab countries of the Gulf. These Arab countries are enamored neither with Islamic Revolution nor with Ba'thist socialism. Therefore, naturally all want Iran and Iraq to continue the war until both are so tired that they are completely crushed.

In the enthusiasm of the war and in the fervor of giving blows to each other, they do not think of the harm they have already done to each other's economy or that even if the war ends today it will take years to recoup the losses. They also do not think of the development projects lying idle simply because of the war and the huge amounts of money being spent on the war, which could have been utilized to improve the lot of their people.

The other dangerous game that they are playing is that both are instigating their Kurd minority against the governments of each other. They do not realize that the Kurd minorities of both countries are in this way getting both arms and military training. Kurd minorities on both sides live in an area adjoining each other and in these areas they are in a majority. Therefore, as soon as the war ends, there will be the question of the independence of "Kordestan."

Turkey will also be affected by this because Turkish borders, which touch both Iran and Iraq, contain the area where Turkish Kurds are in the majority and thus the seed of discord which British imperialism had sown in these countries 70 years ago will bear fruit. At that time, Britain was of the opinion that a separate state by the name of Kordestan should be set up. This state of affairs will be more harmful to Iran because this will open a Pandora's box and different ethnic clanships will demand independence.

It is in the interest of both countries to end the war as soon as possible and sign a peace agreement. Iran should not try to export its Islamic Revolution nor should Iraq desire to deprive Iran of its legitimate rights. Fortunately, the Algiers Accord of 1975 still exists and both can come to terms on the basis of that accord. In this agreement, Iraq had agreed that half of the Shatt al-Arab River would remain under the control of Iran and the other half in the control of Iraq. In this agreement, Iran agreed to hand over to Iraq two small parcels of land measuring 500 square miles in an area which Iraq had been claiming for a long time. If false prestige does not intervene, the Algiers Accord can become a basis for a cease-fire and peace agreement without harming the interests of either party.

JASARAT Blames Reagan for Lebanon Tragedy

GF021500 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 25 Oct 83 P 3

[Editorial: "President Reagan: Responsible for Lebanon Tragedy"]

[Text] There has been a major loss of life from two recent explosions in Beirut. Some 200 U.S. and French soldiers lost their lives in these explosions while many others were wounded. There were also many Lebanese nationals among the dead and wounded. Explosives were placed in trucks which were almost simultaneously driven into the buildings housing the French and U.S. soldiers included in the international force. The truckdrivers

who also parished in the explosions must have volunteered to perform this task.

Lebanon and, especially, its capital Beirut have been the scene of many violent deeds for a long time now. The Lebanese have become used to such scenes and deeds. Even the people around the world have become used to receiving such tragic news from Lebanon. Such news is no longer surprising yet it is very tragic. The world people heard the news about these explosions with much sorrow. However compared to the massacre of refugees in Sabra and Shatila camps and the savage mauling of Muslims by the Christian militia, these explosions pale into insignificance.

The news also did not surprise us very much but we were more surprised at the emotions shown by President Reagan when he received the news. The President canceled his golf game in Georgia and at once left for Washington. He was extremely grief stricken and he could find no effective words to express his grief. He could neither find words to express sorrow over the dead nor to express his anger at the culprits.

We are surprised over what made President Reagan so speechless. When thousands of women and children were massacred at Sabra and Shatila, no such profound emotions came over the President. Were they not made of blood and flesh? Or were they not human enough? Was their blood not as red as the dead U.S. and French soldiers? If at that time his heart was as strong as a rock why did it melt this time? Are the French and the Americans the only human beings? Are the Palestinians not human enough? These questions naturally come to our mind after watching how the President was stricken with that news. Can President Reagan answer these questions?

But, who is really responsible for such incidents? The U.S. President might say that the answer to these questions may be found after investigations have been completed, and that the culprits would be punished after their guilt has been established. But we have this much to say to President Reagan: Nobody is responsible for such incidents but President Reagan himself.

Lebanon has been always in trouble. But bringing the matters to full boil was the work of the U.S. President. Lebanon has been a scene of fire and blood for sometime now. The condition was caused by the Israeli invasion of that country. President Reagan was a full partner in that invasion. Israel could have done nothing without his backing and blessing in Lebanon. Again, President Reagan cannot absolve himself from the massacre in Sabra and Shatila. What is more, we see that the so-called peace force of the United States and its friends has done little for peace in the country. It has only aggravated the situation further. This peace force should not have involved itself in Lebanese internal politics. On the countrary, this army has openly backed the Israelis and the Phalangist Christian militia in its war against the Shi'ite Muslims and the Druze faction. When Israel withdrew its troops from the As-Shuf hills and other points the evacuated places were to be filled with Phalangist militia and Christian soldiers. The peace army played a full role in this matter. The U.S. aircraft flew spy missions against the Druze. The U.S. Navy bombarded them and helped their opponents. Israel also threatened to bombard them.

After being involved in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the massacre of Muslims and providing full backing for the Christian groups, how can President Reagan now expect that the U.S. soldiers and friends would1 be left in peace in that country, especially when they are there helping Israel's designs.

In fact, President Reagan and his government are really responsible for these bombing incidents. And, after these incidents, the French and U.S. public should not only demand the recall of their soldiers but they should also demand the immediate resignation of President Reagan as well. It is President Reagan who instead of solving the Middle East problem is further aggravating the situation. Due to the U.S. backing of Israel in Lebanon, a major war can start in the Middle East which might also engulf the world.

If President Reagan and his government had been sincere in solving the Lebanon problem or in resolving the Middle East situation the United States should have by now persuaded Israel to leave Lebanon. But President Reagan has totally failed to make Israel leave that country. The ouster of armed Palestinians from Lebanon was not the only aim of Israel. Its other aim was the genocide of Muslims and the establishment of a puppet Christian regime in Lebanon or failing that balkanizing Lebanon. This is why Israel does not pull its troops out. On the other hand, President Reagan does not seem ready to put any pressure on Israel to make it pull out. His government continues to supply destructive weaponry to Israel so that it remains in Lebanon and further strengthens its hold over Arab territories.

The pro-Israel policy of the U.S. Government and its President is the cause of all trouble in the Middle East. It is time that all the Arab countries, the Muslim states, and the world brotherhood should put pressure on the United States and achieve the withdrawal of the socalled "peace force" from Lebanon. They should also demand the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the area. While the Israeli forces remain in Lebanon and the United States and the West continue to back it and while the peace force is present there with the support of the United States and other Western countries, there can be no peace in Lebanon. When the Israeli troops have gone home the Syrian troops will have no cause to stay. When this happens, the various groups in Lebanon will get together and work for the stablity of the country.

In Lebanon the Muslims, the Christians, the Palestinians, all can live in peace and stability. In fact, Lebanon has enjoyed such peace in the past. But since the beginning of Israel's machinations in Lebanon and since it initiated the civil through the Phalangist faction, this country has been turned into hell. The United States is an equal partner in this crime because the United States has not only been supplying arms and money to Israel for its defense but has also been backing its expansionist designs.

We would like to give President Reagan the friendly advice that he should not use the tremendous power of his country to disturb the peace, nor should he back the warmongering powers with that power. He should rather use his power to serve peace, justice, and humanity. And if he is interested in peace and justice, he should

as a first step make Israel withdraw from Lebanon and then make it free all other occupied Arab territory. The Palestinians should get their own free and independent territory. A human being, be he a Palestinian, American, French, or any other national, deserves respect. If the United States had taken these suggested steps immediately after the Sabra and Shatila massacres, the present bombing incidents would have never occurred.

When will President Reagan and the American people begin to think clearly about this— not resort to retaliatory actions but adopt just ways?

THE MUSLIM Comments on Grenada Invasion

GF032028 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 27 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Imperial America Strikes Again"]

[Text] In what is yet another brutal expression of a super power's desire to brow-beat small assertive Third World countries into submission, American Marines have invaded and occupied Grenada, whose population is 115,000. This invasion of a country which dared to defy America and was trying to chart out an independent course for its people, has been carried out blatantly in complete violation of international law, the United Nations Charter as well as all norms of civilised conduct existing between sovereign states. According to reports emanating from that beleaguered country, the people and Armed Forces of Grenada resisted the American invasion which includes a token force of 200 soldiers drawn from six other Caribbean nations.

Announcing the invasion in Washington, President Reagan has said that it took place "on the request" of Caribbean countries and its purpose was to "establish order," assisting the evacuation of some 1,000 American citizens in Grenada and "to restore democracy" there. The U.S. invasion of Grenada has been roundly condemned by the Soviet Union, Cuba as well as important sections of opinion within the United States itself. One American senator has rightly asked some pertinent questions, which the administration in Washington will not answer in a hurry: "Should the United States go about invading a country? Are the marines going to be our new foreign service officers?" The latter is an obvious reference to the partisan role of the American Marines in strife-torn Lebanon by serving as surrogates for Israel.

The American invasion and occupation of Grenada, a country which by no stretch of imagination could have posed any sort of threat to the United States, makes a mockery of Washington's tall claims of being a self-proclaimed defender of the "free world" as well as an international do-gooder. This aggressive act smacks of an imperial stance to dominate and bully independent countries in its vicinity and to ensure that none falls out of line. If this is the American conduct vis-a-vis its own region, we fail to understand what moral grounds it can arrogate for itself the right to condemn, say, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, or the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. The issue is not simply that of upholding a small country's sovereignty and national independence but it has broader implications for violations of what are accepted norms of international behavior. The U.S. track record in Latin America is already quite unsavoury: It has with periodic frequency either de-stabilised or invaded independent nationalistic regimes, be it Cuba in 1961, Dominican Republic in 1965, Chile in 1973 and Nicaragua in 1983.

Given the fact that a former Hollywood actor occupies the White House, it would not be too far-fetched to assume the influence of John Wayne's Wild West. This is a typical cow-boy mentality in foreign affairs, especially an irresistible urge to draw the gun at those who are not in a position to fire back. The influence of John Wayneism on the conduct of American foreign policy under the Reagan administration seems to be considerable: The U.S. in the last three years has supported, sustained and subsidised Zionism's aggression against the Arab world. Washington has tried to fan the flames of war in trouble spots ranging from Central America to Chad and pursued an ill-conceived policy on nuclear arms which has earned the wrath of international opinion.

For all we know, Grenada may be a side-show for even more dangerous events to unfold, courtesy Reagan's America. The American troops in Lebanon have become a party to the conflict there and the recent blasts resulting in deaths of over 200 Marines are largely a consequence of the myopic U.S. approach towards international issues. Now the U.S. has been threatening Iran with "serious consequencies" should the Islamic revolution choose to take steps to defend itself. This could then be a dress-rehearsal for a Grenada-style invasion of Iran, which is by far perceived more important to American interests. Whatever the consequences, and the far-reaching implications of the U.S. invasion, Grenada is yet another testimony to the shameful "bully-on-the block" American approach to international affairs and the widening chasm that exists between what it professes and what it practises.

AFGHANISTAN

Discharges Distributed for Completed Military Terms

LD031027 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] In accordance with the Ministry of National Defense degree dated 15 October 1983, the distribution of discharge certificates to those men and NCO's who have completed their conscription and reservist terms in the Armed Forces began today in the capital and provinces of the country.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that a number of men from the Education and Training Department, the Ministry of National Defense, the security wards of Kabul City, and the central sarandoy hospital received discharge certificates for completed conscription and reservist terms in separate meetings today.

The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that a number of men from the city security wards volunteered to continue their duties in the ranks of the Armed Forces out of a perception of their responsibility vis-a-vis the homeland.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported from (Mymana), capital of Faryab Province, that the distribution of discharge certificates for completed conscription and reservist terms has also begun in this province. A number of the sarandoy's men who have completed the conscription and reservist terms also received their discharge certificates at a meeting today.

BANGLADESH

Ershad Returns From U.S. Visit 4 November

BK040649 Dhaka BSS in English 0620 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 4 (BSS) — The president of the Council of Ministers, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad returned home this morning concluding his eleven day visit to the United States.

General Ershad was accompanied by his wife. He left here late last month to make the official visit to the U.S. at the invitation of President Reagan. His entourage included Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha, Local Government Minister Mahbubur Rahman and a number of senior civil and military officials.

After completing the official portion of the visit, Gen. Ershad toured a number U.S. cities, met representatives of trade and commerce and delivered lectures at various institutions. Gen. Ershad, who had a meeting with President Reagan on October 25 at the White House, was assured of America's continued assistance to speed up development activities in Bangladesh.

Cooperation, Loan Accords Signed With PRC

BK040715 Dhaka BSS in English 0632 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Dhaka, Nov 4 (BSS) — Bangladesh and China have signed an agreement providing for setting up a Joint Economic Commission between them and a protocol for a special interest-free loan from the Chinese Government for constructing a bridge over River Buriganga that flows by the capital.

The agreement on economic commission stipulates formation of an intergovernmental body between the two countries to review and delineate development of bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, economic relations, and technical cooperation in session which will alternatively take place in Beijing Dhaka. [as received] The commission will be valid for five years and renewable for additional period of five years.

Under the provision of protocol on bridge, the Government of China will dispatch the needed technical personnel to Bangladesh to provide technical assistance, undertake survey and design work, and supply machine and material for the construction of the bridge.

The visiting Chinese vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade, Mr. Lu Xuejian, and secretary, external resources division of the Finance Min...ry, Mr. Mofizur Rahman, signed the agreement and protocol on behalf of their respective sides.

After the signing, the Chinese vice minister expressed the hope with the setting up of the Joint Economic Commission, between the two countries in the field of economic relations trade, scientific and technical cooperation would be expanded in the coming years to our mutual benefit. Mr. Lu declined to mention the quantum of Chinese assistance in the construction of the bridge, but added it will be completed as quickly as possible.

He said a Bangladesh trade delegation would visit China in the middle of next month to sign the 7th barter agreement between the two countries. The volume of trade between the two country during the current year was $100 million each way, Mr. Lu said.

Since 1978, China committed about taka 266 crore (approximately $100 million) interest-free loan to Bangladesh. A major part of the loan was meant for financing a fertilizer factory near Dhaka and a textile mill in southern Bangladesh. The textile mill has already gone into production, while the Palash urea fertilizer factory would be completed by the end of next year.

INDIA

Jammu, Kashmir Police Seal Border With Punjab

BK040915 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir police have sealed the border with Punjab to prevent the entry of extremists into the state from there. UNITED NEWS OF INDIA quotes official sources as saying that special police posts have been set up and round the clock patrolling is going on along the border.

Joint Headquarters Issues Communiques on Val-Fajr

Communique No 19

LD031714 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Communique No 19 of Hamzeh Seyyed Ash-Shohada Headquarters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The powerful combatants of the army of monotheism firmly and steadfastly continue their holy battle against the Zionist enemy and continue to deal crushing blows to the enemy's defeated forces.

In the course of the successful operations launched today by the antiblasphemous heroes of Islam, four additional enemy aircraft were shot down by the quick-flying heroes of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the air defense units, bringing the total number of enemy aircraft downed during the Val-Fajr IV operations to nine.

The proud fighters of God's army, which is made up of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the sacrificing revolution guards, and the mobilization forces of the revolution guards, have succeeded in continuing the third phase of the victorious Val-Fajr IV and managed to liberate the Churateh-Seyyed Sadeq-Sulaymaniyyah junction and dominate another area to the west of Panjwin. Our forces also have succeeded in liberating, besides those villages mentioned in the previous communique sent to the martyr-loving Iranian nation, the villages of (Kanezeh), both lower and upper (Draaminah), Darreh (Minaneh), (Derabara), and (Kanshaban), destroyed the enemy's positions there, and seized control of these villages.

With the liberation of the heights situated to the west of Panjwin during the third phase of the victorious Val-Fajr IV operation, the township of (Qalpariz) came under direct surveillance and fire from our combatants.

During this phase of the operation, one commando battalion of the 4th Division and the reconstructed 3d Battalion of the Iraqi 605th Brigade were destroyed and their headquarters was also captured by the forces of Islam.

[Signed] Hamzeh Seyyed Ash-Shohada Headquarters, joint operations center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Communique No 20

LD041145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Communique No 20 of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Nation of Islam and martyr-nurturing nation of Iran: Last night, the mighty combatants of the corps of monotheism continued the third phase of the victorious Val-Fajr IV operations. During an intense battle with the forces of the Zionist enemy in the west and northwest of Panjwin in Iraq, they inflicted further heavy blows on the enemy. The powerful forces of Islam, comprising the brave combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the self-sacrificing guards, and the mobilization forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, in a vast and extensive offensive on the heart of the enemy positions, succeeded in penetrating deep inside Iraqi territory and liberating nine important heights including 1,750, 1,848, 1,744, 1,720, 1,625, 1,500, 1,555, and 1,417. The forces of Islam, while chanting, "God is great," hoisted the proud flag of Islam over these liberated heights.

In these victorious operations, which were carried out with remarkable self-sacrifice and the relentless struggle of the liberating army of Islam, one battalion from the Iraqi 703d Brigade and one column from the remnants of the Iraqi reconstructed 605th Brigade were totally annihilated. Other units of the enemy suffered heavy losses in this region.

In last night's operations, more than 1,500 enemy troops were killed or wounded. This brings the total number of enemy dead and wounded to more than 2,700 since the start of the third phase of Val-Farj IV.

The fast-flying pilots and the air defense units downed another enemy aircraft during these operations, bringing to 10 the total number of enemy planes downed since the start of Val-Fajr IV operations. More than 20 tanks and personnel carriers and dozens of vehicles and 7 155-mm cannons of the enemy were destroyed by the mighty forces of Islam.

Intense fighting continues in the Val-Fajr IV operational sector, and the Islamic combatants while consolidating their positions are continuing their predetermined objectives.

[Signed] Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shoyada Headquarters, center for joint operations of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,527

LD031719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Communique No 1,527 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Glory and greetings to warriors of the army of monotheism, who through their remarkable and proud success in the course of the Val-Fajr IV operations continued their liberting move toward realization of divine aspirations and are bringing pride and victory to the nation of Islam.

The brave pilots of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and our air defense units shot down four more intruding Iraqi planes in the Val-Fajr IV operational sector at 1008, 1010, 1016, and 1035 today.

Exchanges of heavy weapons fire continued yesterday in the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational zones. Our

combative forces, while preventing supply and troop movements of the Saddamists, destroyed two trucks carrying Iraqi troops and a number of their trenches and foxholes. The combatants of Islam also defended their positions on the border fronts of Bakhtaran and, by opening fire on enemy positions and fortifications, inflicted losses and casualties.

Our combative units, positioned on the banks of the Arvand Rud in the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational sector, opened fire on enemy positions on the western side of the river, destroying one excavation vehicle and nine trenches and observation posts of the aggressors.

Yesterday, long-range enemy artillery fire on residential districts of Abadan damaged three houses and shops.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Majlis Session

LD031348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Address by Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at Majlis open session on 3 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This 13 Aban [4 November] coincides with some important events that are interrelated; some are reactions to America's crimes. Twenty years ago, the criminal United States ordered its agents to exile our esteemed imam of the nation, because of his struggle against U.S. domination over Iran, in order to implement the evil capitulation. Fifteen years later, the tragic slaughter at the university was again committed by U.S. agents in Tehran, under orders from America. A year later, our brave brothers and sisters, young and strong individuals of our country, marched from that same university and occupied the U.S.-den of espionage and smashed that center of conspiracy in the region, that bee's nest, that den of iniquities, and achieved all the revelations against America's evil policies and U.S. agents in the region. That justified blow was dealt to the unjutified grandeur of that bullying superpower. Whatever America tried, America failed; we demonstrated that when a nation decides, it can render a great power helpless, the history of which is known to all you gentlemen.

Once again, on the eve of 13 Aban, we are faced with America's all-round conspiracies. Yesterday, we heard news of the fire aboard the warship *Ranger* — whose presence in waters near us is a sign of conspiracy and of America's pressure on its internal agents to incite them against the Islamic Republic — which is another sign of God's wrath toward that bullying power. America is involved in adventures in Nicaragua, Grenada, Lebanon, and Iran. God willing, with Iran as the forerunner, deprived and oppressed nations will overcome all this bullying and conspiracy. I hope that we will see the day when these superpowers will not be able to commit so much injustice and crimes against people, when people will be able to decide for themselves in their own interests.

President Outlines Foreign Policy Objectives

LD031810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Iranian ambassadors, charges, consuls general, and consuls in Europe and America participated in the second seminar of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They met this morning with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. Foreign Minister Velayati was present at this meeting.

The foreign minister briefed the president on issues discussed at the seminar and the various schedules of the ambassadors in the course of their few days' stay in Iran. Afterward, Khamene'i presented some remarks on the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward other countries.

The president said: We attach particular importance to our relations with other countries and you are the people in charge of implementing our foreign policy. When dealing with other countries, most governments think of ways to serve the interests of their own country, while the Islamic Republic of Iran does not think of its own interests alone. The Islamic Republic of Iran also thinks of relations and cooperation with other countries. Another important objective in our relations is our revolution. We see all our aspirations in the revolution and we want everything to be in line with it.

Continuing his remarks and emphasizing that the slogan of neither East nor West should be repeated in every speech as a phrase, the president called upon diplomatic representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran to observe this slogan in their work.

He went on: Now we are witnessing some conspiratorial and expansionist plans in the world; we can feel these with all our senses. The United States is using all its power to implement its expansionist plans; it intends to strengthen Israel and also wants to enter Lebanon. [as heard] But despite all its moves, the United States is trapped in the world; today, after 3 years, we see that all its plans have gone wrong. In spite of the work of all its political analysts and despite its material power, the United States is now entangled and trapped in Asia, North Africa, and other regions. World events are like arrows penetrating the extended body of the United States everywhere. Of course, the other superpower is no less entangled in the world than the United States.

In conclusion, the president wished success to all the ambassadors and charges and all other officials concerned with foreign policy and added that the Islamic Republic of Iran is approved by the Lord of the Worlds. He added that the divine assistance provided since the start of the revolution is indicative of God's approval. The president continued: We should strive and sincerely do our best to improve our foreign policy, which is the backing for the country's internal policy.

Khamene'i Addresses IRNA Director, Correspondents

LD022139 Tehran IRNA in English 2011 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 2, IRNA — The Islamic Republic should have a strong and reliable news organization that could provide

worthy and interesting reports to the public. President 'Ali Khamene'i said in a meeting with Dr. Kamal Kharrazi, managing director of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) and a group of IRNA's foreign correspondents.

The president said that despite the hard work of the active and committed brothers in the country's news organizations, the Islamic Republic was still lacking a wise and eloquent centre for preparing and publishing news reports. He added, that the Islamic Republic never supported baseless propaganda but "we should give the kind of news to the people that is good and interesting."

President Khamene'i said that communications and news reporting had enormous importance and in a revolution such as ours if contact with the people became weak and insufficient, the effect of the news and information would largely diminish.

On the responsibility of IRNA's correspondents abroad, the president said the aim of the Islamic Revolution was not just for the Iranian people, rather it was for all human beings. "Secondly," he added, "if a revolution is buried within its borders, it would become vulnerable."

Tabriz Friday Imam Comments on Reagan Statement
GF300748 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The political-ideological Friday prayers were held yesterday in the Imam Khomeyni Mosque in Tabriz as usual under the leadership of the Friday imam of Tabriz and the imam's representative in East Azarbayjan, Ayatollah Malakuti, in the presence of the always-on-the-scene people of Tabriz.

The Friday imam of Tabriz said: Now the oppressed people of Iran have stood up to defend their rights. But the superpowers create problems for our people and will commit all forms of aggression to prevent them from upholding their rights.

Ayatollah Malakuti commented on Reagan's recent statement: If Reagan was speaking the truth, then the U.S. Marines would not have been in Lebanon in the first place since Lebanon is far from the United States. Reagan said that he wants peace in the world. But as we see, the U.S. military intervention in Grenada proves the opposite.

Ayatollah Malakuti continued: These criminal superpowers, on one hand, drain people of the last drop of their blood and, on the other hand, call themselves peace lovers. Saddam has also created a river of blood in the innocent cities of our Islamic country, cities such as Behbehan and Masjed Soleyman, which is another story. These criminals have only one point of view and that is their own interests and they do not care if innocent people are killed in their pursuit of achieving these interests.

Tabriz Red Crescent Unit Calls for Skilled Volunteers
GF300810 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The provincial fronts assistance unit of the Red Crescent Organization needs people in the following categories: medics, paramedics, social workers, licensed heavy machine operators, cooks, cooks' assistants, bakers, welders, mechanics, installation experts, building wiring mechanics, and licensed drivers of heavy vehicles and other machines. The brothers volunteering should bring a photocopy of their birth certificates and their wives' birth certificates, two photographs, and a letter of introduction from a revolutionary organization to the Tabriz fronts assistance unit of the Red Crescent on Abrasan Road, the Red Crescent building.

Tabriz Navy Base Registers Student Volunteers
GF021047 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The office of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tabriz announced that the Navy base of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tabriz is registering students who are supporters of the Islamic Revolution and clerical rule. Qualified volunteers can go to the office of the Navy in Tabriz every morning [words indistinct] from 0700 to 1300.

The office of the Navy in Tabriz is located on Artesh Street, Pasdar Road, (?Gendarmerie office), the military court building. The office is ready to answer any question with regard to this announcement on telephone No 66655.

Volunteers should be Muslim and believe in clerical rule. They at least should have a certificate for 9th or 10th grade of high school level and [words indistinct]. For registration, the following documents are needed: 1) original and photocopy of school certificates; 2) birth certificate with two photocopies; 3) five passport-size pictures; 4) 60 riyals should be entered in Navy base account No 5001.

Bonab Volunteers Head for War Fronts
GF290744 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] A group of mobilized volunteers of the Islamic revolution guards of Bonab was sent to the fronts of right against wrong following an exciting farewell ceremony held yesterday afternoon by the ever-present-on-the-scene citizens of this district.

Free Voice of Iran Says 49 Baha'is Arrested
GF032006 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The Free Voice of Iran correspondent reports that 49 members of the Baha'i sect in Gonbad and Gorgan have been

arrested. The report says those arrested were not political activists, but their arrests stem from the fact that they are members of the Baha'i sect and that a list containing their names somehow fell into the hands of the revolution guard committees.

Drug Smugglers Executed in Mashhad, Bam

LD301204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that on orders of the Islamic Revolution Court and with confirmation from the Supreme Revolution Court, nine narcotics smugglers have been sentenced to death on charges of dealing and importing opium and heroin. The sentence was carried out in Mashhad last night.

IRNA also reports that on orders of the Kerman Islamic Revolution Court and confirmation from the Qom supreme court [as heard], two narcotics smugglers have been sentenced to death on charges of possessing, carrying, and hiding 23 kg of opium, carrying and selling 1.05 kg of heroin, cooperating with armed rebels and smugglers, and escaping from officials. The sentence was carried out in Bam this morning.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Views Tudeh Confessions

5 October Editorial

GF301606 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 5 Oct 83 P 1

[Editorial: "Curtain Rises Somewhat"]

[Excerpts] "If the Tudeh Party had revealed the actual facts, it would have been exposed." This statement by Kianuri during a roundtable discussion by the espionage party lifts the veil from a fundamental truth about the existence of this party — These spies have learned not to reveal all that they know. Therefore, it can easily be deduced that whatever this party has said is not the whole truth because this would be telling all about the party. The difference is, therefore, between telling the truth and telling the whole truth.

The utterances of the Tudeh Party leaders should be viewed with a grain of salt as they are revealing facts, but not all the facts. An intensive review of their speeches shows that they are saying things other than the truth as well so that it may create doubts in the minds of the reader so that he is unable to form a definite idea or reach a definite conclusion.

Despite all this, we cannot ignore the magnitude of the information that has come out about the true nature of the Tudeh Party. This phenomenon can be considered one of the most significant outcomes of the revolution. The heads of a party of spies have confessed that the Tudeh Party came into existence in the lap of the Soviet Union in 1941, and they openly admit their disgrace, saying: "This humiliation will continue for a long time."

At this juncture, it would not be irrelevant to mention a basic and important point. These are the political changes in the party of spies which have appeared concomitant to the changes in Moscow's policy. In other words, the Tudeh Party's policy is considered a product of the changes and events in Soviet politics.

Mr Kianuri openly admitted that the 19 August events showed the true nature of the Tudeh Party. But he does not explain the details of this grand treachery. He is silent about Moscow's orders regarding the events in 1953 but the question as to why the Tudeh Party did not use its officers' organization to crush the coup remains unanswered.

Now it has been learned why the Tudeh Party is so insistent on the publication of a list of SAVAKists. As Kianuri said: There were the facilities that the SAVAK had obtained from among the Tudeh Party leaders and the people it had appointed among the ranks of the party's leadership; the last group of members had been actually nominated by the SAVAK. This should be interpreted to read that the roles of the SAVAK and the Tudeh Party are inseparable in many cases and we cannot differentiate whether the Tudehis infiltrated the SAVAK and tortured the people of Iran or the SAVAKists wormed their way into the Tudeh Party and guided the leftist movement in Iran.

11 October Editorial

GF021129 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Brainwashing"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party of the Soviet Union had a representative in the Tudeh Party who participated in all party sessions and plenums and changes of leadership were on his orders.

Qa'empanah, member of the Central Committee of the party of spies and member of the central branch of the defunct party, announcing the above, tried to explain the extent of the servitude of the leaders of the defunct Tudeh Party. Maybe some politically informed individuals and those familiar with the past deeds of the spies' party will find it hard to accept the magnitude of servitude of this lot compared to their own original estimates. Almost everyone was certain that this party resorted to open acts of treason due to its supposedly strong support. However, the idea of a representative of the mother party showing such a degree of concern in training its stepson was not easily imaginable!

The leaders of the Tudeh Party classified the topics of their espionage program in Iran as follows.

A. Discovery of the weaknesses of revolutionary organizations.

B. Use of weaknesses to create division.

C. Dispatch of military information via the military organization and infiltration elements.

D. To gain Soviet trust and increased aid in the form of a military intervention for the sake of putting the Tudeh Party in power.

E. The overthrow of the Islamic Republic and the attainment of the strategic goals of the Tudeh Party.

You notice that all the above goals come under the umbrella of Marxist philosophy. These are all the issues that the leaders of this party claim existed within the framework of the interparty communication between the two Marxist parties. One may wonder whether those who choose espionage can be sure of their wellbeing and whether their lives are safe. Partuvi, the person in charge of the clandestine organization of the spies' party, has some disturbing confessions in this respect. They convey the point that so long as the party member is useful he is safe. Otherwise, death awaits him.

Can we really accept the laughable claims of members of the spies' party that they were unaware of the nature of the relationship with Moscow? Is this not a last ditch effort by the leaders of the spy-nurturing party to stop the collapse of the Eastern espionage network in Iran? Can we believe that the leaders of the spy-nurturing party have not carried out their duty in training another generation of party spies? Although it is clear that the nearer to the apex of leadership pyramid in the party, the more obvious the extent of servitude for and contact with the Soviet agents become, is it acceptable that the spy-nurturing party would allow an ordinary supporter to join the lines of spies without passing him through numerous filters and testing his obedience to the party?

Iraqi Regime Reportedly Executes Officers

LD302112 Tehran IRNA in English 1925 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 30, IRNA — Following any defeat which the Iraqi forces sustain in warfronts, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has been sending a number of its military commanders and high ranking officers thought to be responsible for the defeat before firing squad, the latest documents discovered by the Iranian forces in the battle fields revealed.

The group of victims include a lieutenant general, a major general, four brigadiers general, six colonels, seven majors and also a commander of the so called Popular Forces.

Furthermore an acting commander of the joint staff was executed because of defeat of his forces in the southern parts of the warfronts.

In addition to these, the Iraqi ruler has secretly put a number of commanders of his battered army before firing squad for various reasons. At the same time in the course of the three years of the Iraqi imposed war a large number of high ranking officers and personnel of the Iraqi Armed Forces have either been killed by the Islamic combatants or have been taken prisoners of war.

'Coups, Revolts' Noted

LD022235 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Following the widening of differences between Saddam and the officials of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, Saddam has executed all the officers supporting the former head of the intelligence organization of the Iraqi regime and his half-brother on charges of attempting to overthrow the Iraqi regime.

It should be noted that following the intensification of Iraq's internal crisis, which stems from the attacks of the combatants of Islam on the battlefronts and also the courageous operations launched by the Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries inside this country's territory, so far the dissident officers of the Iraqi Army have several times attempted coups and revolts against Saddam, which have resulted in the execution of a large number of them.

Kurdish Attacks in Northern Iraq Described

GF312000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] In its latest issue the Arabic-language weekly *AL-JIHAD* reports on the intensification of the opposition of the revolutionary Muslim Iraqi people to the Iraqi regime. *AL-JIHAD* says that Iraqi Muslim Kurdish fighters killed 14 members of the Iraqi regime in the (Batuta) area and wounded 3 others.

AL-JIHAD reports that the Iraqi Muslim fighters also attacked the headquarters of Iraq's ruling Ba'th Party in the (Shaykha) area of the district of (Jawuta) in northern Iraq, killing six members of the Saddamist forces and wounding others.

AL-JIHAD adds: The Muslim Iraqi Kurds also killed 43 members of the forces of the Iraqi regime and 16 others in northern Iraq. In their attacks, the Iraqi Kurdish fighters captured 2 Saddamists and seized 17 guns.

Kurd Fighters Execute Mullah 30 October

GF011930 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report of the Free Voice of Iran correspondent, Mullah Heydar Fahim reached the nemesis of his criminal actions and was executed in a revolutionary manner in Kordestan by freedom fighters.

Our correspondent adds: Mullah Heydar Fahim was captured by armed Kurd freedom fighters who sentenced him to death in a revolutionary court. The sentence was carried out on 30 October. Mullah Heydar Fahim was directly involved in the arrest and executions of Kurd freedom fighters. The people of Kordestan thus punished him for his shameless actions.

The Kurd freedom fighters said in connection with the revolutionary execution of Mullah Heydar Fahim, who was a Khomeyni agent in Iranian Kordestan, that the arrest of the hirelings and their revolutionary executions will continue in Kordestan; very soon some other agents will be killed.

Reportage on Afghan Mujahidin Activities

Soviet Officer Captured

GF281142 Tehran Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] In an attack on Khowst military airport in Paktia, eastern Afghanistan, the Afghan Muslim mujahidin destroyed a helicopter of the Soviet occupation forces. As a result of the explosion of the ammunition in the helicopter, other aircraft in the airport were badly damaged.

In their operations in Qandahar Province, the Muslim fighters destroyed 11 Russian tanks and military equipment of the Soviet occupation forces and the Afghan Government.

In a lightening attack on a camp in Kabul, the Afghan Muslim fighters captured three members of the Soviet occupation forces, apparently including a senior Soviet officer.

With the assistance of an Afghan officer who deserted the Afghan Army, the Afghan Muslim fighters succeeded in disarming more than 100 men of the forces of the Babrak Karmal regime and seized various light and heavy weapons.

In their operations, the Afghan Muslim fighters destroyed a helicopter of the Soviet occupation forces and badly damaged another.

Soviet Convoy Ambushed

GF311830 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Zahedan, Oct. 31, IRNA — A Soviet officer and three soldiers were killed when the Afghan Muslim mujahideen ambushed an armoured column of the joint forces in a region of Ghurian Governorate in Herat Province last week.

An informed source further added that 6 aggressor soldiers were also killed by the Afghan mujahideen in an encounter with the joint forces in a region of Herat Province during last week. In these encounters, a tank was destroyed and a Soviet fuel tanker taken booty by the Afghan mujahideen.

The informed source added that the aggressor forces in their savage attack on the said regions with long-range artillery martyred 13 non-military people and an Afghan mujahid.

Various Clashes Detailed

GF011450 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] In an attack on occupationist Soviet troops based in the Mazar-e Sharif Airport in Balkh Province in Afghanistan, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries destroyed six helicopters and a large quantity of arms and equipment. They also wounded many of the occupationist Soviet troops there.

In Herat Province, six members of the occupationist forces were killed by the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries. One of their tanks was destroyed as well. Meanwhile, three members of the Afghan regime's forces were killed in the (Uryan) region.

Apart from all this, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries destroyed two Soviet tanks in (?Shindand) region in Farah Province. They killed the troops manning the tanks.

Meanwhile, in other attacks in Badghisat and Farah Provinces, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed 40 members of the occupationist Soviet troops and wounded a number of others. Six Soviet tanks were destroyed by the Muslim revolutionaries in the attacks. The Muslim revolutionaries also seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Four Afghan soldiers defected to the ranks of the Muslim revolutionaries during the operations.

In retaliation against the defeats they suffered, the occupationist Soviet troops bombarded residential regions of Shindand in Farah Province. This resulted in the martyrdom of seven Muslim revolutionaries and the wounding of seven others.

Military Trains Attacked

GF011930 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 31 Oct 83

[From "Movement of Oppressed Is Bearing Its Fruits" program]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The joint attacks of occupationist Soviet forces and the Kabul regime's military units against areas controlled by Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have been defeated. The victories achieved against the Marxist Kabul regime and the occupationist Soviet forces have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, on the one hand, and formed the basis of a new effort aimed at liberating new areas from the occupationists, on the other. The occupationist infidel forces, which have been confronted with the resistance of Muslim revolutionaries in the clashes which have been taking place on land, are being forced to retreat after suffering heavy losses.

The attacks organized by Afghan mujahidin in Kabul, Qandahar, Herat, and Farah are generally planned in the villages. The mujahidin are setting up their military headquarters in the villages. Meanwhile, the [words indistinct] and the occupationist infidel forces are organizing air strikes against the villages and bombarding the people, martyring many of them with a view to redeeming their defeats. Nevertheless, the fighting in Afghanistan has attained such a level that the occupationist forces of the Soviet Union and the military units of the Kabul regime feel insecure.

Recent reports on this issue say that a Soviet military train traveling between Kabul and Qandahar was attacked by Muslim revolutionaries at a point only (?20) km from Kabul during the past few days. The attack resulted in the killing of 12 Soviet troops and in the destruction of numerous military vehicles (?on the train).

Another report from northern Afghanistan said that a train carrying military equipment for the occupationist Soviet troops and Kabul regime's forces was also attacked by the mujahidin.

The attack resulted in the killing of many troops and in the seizure of large quantities of military equipment.

In addition to all this, defections from the ranks of the Army units loyal to the Marxist regime is continuing. Defectors are joining the ranks of the Muslim revolutionaries.

Herat Military Post Hit

LD022256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Afghan Muslim revolutionaries, members of the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Division, in a series of operations in Herat Province attacked the Bibi Ma'sumah military post inside Herat City, killing 15 agents of the regime ruling Afghanistan and wounding 5 others. During these operations, one of the revolutionaries was martyred.

In another engagement between Muslim revolutionaries and the joint forces of the invading Soviets and the Babrak Karmal regime in Shalbafan region, two tanks and one military vehicle of the joint forces were destroyed and three of their occupants were killed.

In Ghowryan region, Muslim revolutionaries also attacked the joint forces, destroying three of their tanks and killing or wounding a large number of troops.

Following these operations, the joint forces shelled the residential areas and the shops of this city's defenseless people. As a result, numerous losses were inflicted upon the Muslim people.